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BLOODY GOD OF WAR.

Mars the Ascendant at the World's Fair.

THE DAY DEVOTED TO ILLINOIS

A Pageant the Like of Which Has Not Been Seen Since the Confusion of Tongues in the Land of Shinar—Illinois. Breaks All Records of State Days, Is Not of the Fourth of July Itself.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Mars, the bloody god of war, was in the ascendant at the white city in Jackson park yesterday. It was Illinois day and warriors from almost every nation of the earth equipped with instruments of death and destruction, were there, and they paraded through the beautiful thoroughfares to the time of patriotic tunes played by scores of martial bands. Hundreds and thousands of people were assembled here from every clime to witness the parade and other wonderful events of the day.

The sun had scarcely risen like a ball of fire through the morning mists of Lake Michigan when the soldiers began to muster for the day's parade. As they marched past the lake front park to take the trains for the world's fair grounds the hundreds of unemployed men who were sleeping there on the soft green grass rose up and looked wonderingly on. The laborers, clerks and shopgirls and business men going to perform their day's duty stopped and looked and so did the weary night toilers who were on their way home.

The grand white city never looked more beautiful. All night long workmen were busy employed in decorating the palaces of art and science and trade for the reception of the multitudes who came here to take part or to witness the events gotten up in honor of the day of the proud prairie state.

Bright colored banners floated from the 10,000 peaks and pinnacles and waved gaily in the refreshing winds that blew from off the lake. The men at the gates were reinforced in the morning in anticipation of the crowds to come. But even with the additional help the gatesmen had more than they could do to keep the thousands of applicants for admission from congesting outside the 300 turnstiles.

Came in Multitudes.

From each of the 40 gates the multitudes poured into the grounds like a mighty stream through a breach in a dam, and scattered over the broad expanse until the grounds were almost black with people. The visitors began to come as soon as the gates were opened. The excursion boats, the steamcars, the elevated road and the surface cars were so packed with people that even the proverbial sardine would have found it uncomfortable crowded in almost any of the cars running to the fair from 8 o'clock in the morning until long after noon. Then there was a lull in the vast stream of humanity. But it only lasted for a short time, when it was renewed by hundreds and thousands of people leaving their work downtown to come out and see the night's display.

A Remarkable Parade.

The day's entertainment began with a parade of the Illinois national guard, 5,000 strong, leading the way for the savages and barbarians of the Midway Plaisance. The state militia marched into the Midway Plaisance from the western entrance and passed down the wonderful thoroughfare in "company front" order to the main grounds of the white city and as they moved by the natives in each village fell in behind. First came the Bedouins riding camels and high-spirited Arabian horses. They were allowed nearly 1,000 feet of space and as the parade moved along those mounted on horses rode back and forth at full gallop with snow-white robes fluttering in the breeze, whirling their long spears about and displaying wonderful feats of horsemanship.

After the Bedouins came the Laplanders from the frigid zones with their reindeer, and then came the cannibals of Dahomey. They were the most vicious looking warriors in the parade. They were attired as if going out to battle. The king, a huge black fellow in fantastic attire, was in the lead. On his head was a sort of helmet surmounted with a pair of ram's horns. He carried a great war club which he flourished about as he pranced about shouting in a savage frenzy, while his followers sang a wild war song and beat tom toms and acted like demons. Hanging down the front of the cannibal king's breast was a peculiar looking protector made of polished human bones, and around his neck was an ornament of human teeth.

The Chinese, with an awful looking dragon 60 feet long, came next. It was made of rice paper on a bamboo frame and carried by 20 Mongolians. Nothing but their feet could be seen and the horrid thing moved along in a dreadful lifelike manner. Strangely attired musicians, playing on instruments no less strange, accompanied the dragon and the music, if such it can be called, was ear-splitting in the extreme. A band of savage Sioux, from the wilds of the west, in war paint and feathers, followed the Chinese, and after them came the South Sea islanders.

Then in turn came the Hawaiians, the Persians, the Egyptians with their camels and donkeys, the Turks, the Moors, the Swiss horn blowers, Hagenbeck's lions, the natives of Johore, the Algerians and the inhabitants of the Irish and German villages. In the main grounds they were joined by the Italian marines, the British soldiers and the West Point cadets.

It was a strangely wonderful sight, and it is doubtful if its like was ever witnessed in the world before, or if any

again. There were soldiers armed with the most modern implements of death and warriors with crude bludgeons, spears and bows and arrows parading peacefully together.

The parade was led by Governor Altgeld and his staff until it reached the Illinois building, where they dropped out and the governor reviewed the procession from the front portico as it passed.

When the savages had returned to their temporary homes on the Midway Plaisance and the civilized warriors had broken ranks the "congress of rough riders of the world" from Buffalo Bill's wild west appeared and paraded through the grounds. At the conclusion of the parade Governor Altgeld and his staff held a reception in the Illinois state building.

HARD TIMES NO MORE.

Bright Prospects for the Mechanics of Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 25.—It has been learned from a trustworthy source that the William Whiteley works, which moved from this place to Muncie, Ind., last summer, are about to return. It will be remembered that before leaving here Mr. Whiteley was a bitter foe of the labor unions, and now the rumor is that the East street shops, after a year of idleness, will soon be again in full swing, employing 800 men, and no man who is not a member of a labor organization will be employed.

Whiteley has just secured judgment against a manufacturing concern in a western city for \$1,000,000, and it is understood that he will shortly enter suit against a manufacturer in this city for royalties on machines manufactured after patterns belonging to him. Should this factory resume operations here it will give employment to at least 800 men, and this, coupled with the fact that several of the shops have again started on full time, goes to show that the hard times, at least in this city, are about over. Many mechanics in this city have been idle since April, and the opening of the factories and shops will prove a blessing to them.

FARMER FLIMFLAMMED.

He Suddenly Discovers Himself Thirteen Thousand Dollars Out.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Edward Rider, a farmer living near Sherwood, Md., has just discovered that he was flimflammed out of \$3,000 two weeks ago. The well dressed stranger negotiating for a piece of property took a drive with Rider and was soon accosted by the inevitable "pal" of the would-be purchaser. The first stranger and Rider each won \$5,000 from the pal.

For the purpose of making a "swell bet" Rider drove to Towson and drew \$3,000 from his bank. This money along with what had been won, \$10,000, was placed in a box. It was agreed that Rider should keep the box until evening while the first stranger held the key. Rider waited two weeks for the reappearance of his friends and then broke the lock. Instead of \$13,000, he found a piece of wood nicely wrapped in paper.

Crossing Accident.

FRANKLIN, O., Aug. 25.—The south-bound passenger train on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinac railroad, reports a terrible crossing accident between Lexington and West Alexandria, in which Mrs. Will Hapner and her daughter, aged 17, were instantly killed, and a little girl, aged 3, was seriously injured. They were the family of a farmer, and were returning home in a buggy, when the horse balked on the crossing, and, though they were signaled and saw the train, they were unable to escape. The victims were horribly mangled.

A Detective's Life Threatened.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 25.—A mob of toughs and saloonkeepers took possession of the main business street here for a time, in an effort to capture and kill Detective J. L. Clippinger, who has caused many arrests recently for the unlawful selling of liquor. The police were unable to disperse the mob, but managed to rescue Clippinger, though he was shot at twice. Peter Blanc, a saloonist, is in jail for threatening the life of a detective. Other arrests will follow.

Escaped Murderer Captured.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 25.—Arthur Watson, who murdered Amanda Cain at Independence Ky., about a year ago, was captured Wednesday night at this place. He escaped from the Covington jail about five months ago, and has been at large ever since.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

MERCED, Cal., Aug. 25.—The town of Merced Falls, 20 miles north of here, has been destroyed by fire. The Merced woolen mills, valued at \$125,000, Nelson's flour mill, \$25,000, and the warehouse of woolen mill containing goods worth \$50,000, burned.

Held Up and Robbed.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 25.—In coming from the fair grounds, John Washam was held up and robbed of his watch and \$23 in money by two men, one of whom knocked him down and held him while his confederate rifled his pockets.

Jail Delivery Frustrated.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 25.—Fred Bell of Rushville and Jack Carroll of Elwood, held for robbery, had dug through the 22-inch wall at the jail, and were just getting ready to skip when Sheriff Vandye caught them.

Lightning Strikes a Wagon.

THACKERSVILLE, I. T., Aug. 25.—Yesterday afternoon lightning struck a wagon, killing a young woman named Pharr and both horses. Several other persons riding in the wagon was badly injured.

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Two Hundred Houses Reduced to Ashes.

A LOSS OF HALF A MILLION

Five Thousand People Made Homeless by the Conflagration—An Area Burned Over That Rivals the Great Chicago Fire of 1871—Fifty Thousand People Become Panicle-Stricken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A fire which in the extent of the territory covered rivals Chicago's historic conflagration, began in that part of the city known as South Chicago about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The 50,000 people comprising the inhabitants of the town were precipitated into a panic, second only in this city to that which characterized the conflagration of 1871. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Two hundred houses were destroyed and 5,000 persons were made homeless.

The fire started in a 3-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first and Superior avenue, and within two hours had consumed at least 30 buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago. Among the first buildings to fall was the First Methodist church at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue and the German Lutheran church on the opposite corner. Hardly had these pretentious structures been leveled to the ground than the fire was detected blazing in a dozen places further east. After leaving Superior avenue the flames reached and crossed Ontario avenue, Buffalo avenue, Machinaw avenue and Greenbay avenue to the lake.

The local fire department was powerless to check the fire, and when engines and firetrucks were sent from this city their efforts were directed to saving the immense lumberyards lying within a few blocks of the fire. Superior avenue and the lake front was filled with frame structures that burned rapidly as the strong wind carried clouds of smoke laden with sparks and embers in all directions. The steeples of the two large churches had hardly toppled over before the whole area of five blocks was full of small fire.

As the pine structures in which lived the workmen employed in the large steel mills, and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes, were leveled in the roaring flames, those whose homes had not yet fallen were busy moving their goods and household chattels to the other portions of the city. Streets were blockaded with wagons containing the effects of the frightened and fleeing residents, and men and women appalled by the calamity, fled in every direction.

Before scores of engines had made the least appreciable effort upon the progress of the flames the immense docks of the Sunday Creek Coal company, at Harbor avenue and the river were burning. Over 100,000 tons of coal were stored in the immense bins belonging to this company which extends for 500 feet along the river front.

At the same moment the A. R. Beck lumberyards with dock frontages almost as elaborate were found to be burning. When the fire began in the coalyards every engine that could be spared and the powerful steamer Yosemite as soon as it reached the harbor was brought to fight the conflagration.

The house at Superior avenue and Ninety-first street, in which the fire began was owned by William Gillis and occupied by him as a residence. Those who saw the spread of the fire say that from the 3-story frame structure it sprang to a cottage adjoining on the west. Brands falling upon a building at the corner of Buffalo avenue and Ninety-first street, one square further west, soon started a blaze which spread north and south on Buffalo avenue.

Continuing from the center of the fire at the Gillis House four 2-story frame houses on the north side of Ninety-first street were soon swept away. From the six houses then on fire the flames sprang across Ninety-first street to the south side, where three frame structures as quickly disappeared before the sweep of the flames. South on Superior avenue the 2-story frame house of Squire Mayo caught fire from the current of hot air loaded with sparks and this structure was soon ablaze, the increasing volume of flames leaped across Superior avenue to the west side, where a 3-story tenement house was soon wrapped in the smoke that preceded what was now growing to be a tornado of fire.

A dozen houses in the vicinity of Superior avenue and Ninety-first street now having been swept away in the whirlwind gust of the fires, the early

tright of the people began to give way to the panic in which in another hour precipitated a flying army toward the other portions of the city. North of Ninety-first street on Superior avenue the early stages of the fire burned five 2-story frame cottages belonging to John Mason. Just east of Superior avenue on the north side of Ninety-first street was the home of John Harrington, which soon melted away and it was then that the jumping to the southeast corner of Superior avenue and Ninety-first street the German Lutheran church was marked by the tongues of flames.

Following the German Lutheran church and the school attached to it the Methodist church on the northeast corner of Superior avenue and Ninety-first street was next engulfed in the blaze. Fanned by a stiff gale from the east and afforded rapid headway by the lack of protective means, the fire swept on until more than 200 dwellings and buildings were in ashes, making 5,000 people homeless and entailing a loss of at least \$500,000.

The fire started, it is supposed, from a smoldering bonfire. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, according to the statements made by those who claim to be in possession of the facts, two boys were playing in the yard in the rear of William Gillis' house on the north side of Ninety-first street, between Ontario and Superior avenues. They had been baking potatoes and tired of the sport, left the dying embers to resume their play in another part of the yard. They did not see that the livecoals were blown in several directions by the wind that swept lakeward, and no thought of danger entered their minds. A piece of blazing wood, it is claimed, was blown near the high board fence bounding the yard on the west and soon the flames were curling up in dangerous proximity to Mr. Gillis' barn. A section of the fence four feet long was burned away and the corner of the barn had been ignited. Rapidly and unknown to anyone on the premises, the fire kept up into the loft where were stored two tons of hay, and once having secured a start here, there was little chance of stopping it.

Lieutenant H. M. Murry of the Twelfth battalion and Engine company No. 46 of the South Chicago department, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue at 6 o'clock. He was taken to the hospital of the Illinois Steel company where he received attention and was detained over night.

Fred Donant, 64 Ninety-first street, was severely burned about the face and arms. Robert Guina, 89 Ninety-first street, was overcome by smoke and heat and was carried out of the house at that number. Annie Guina, living at the same place, was overcome by the heat, taken to the hospital.

Martin Burke, in the excitement, fell from the second story at No. 90 Ninety-first street, and was injured internally. Very shortly after the fire attacked 5120 Buffalo avenue, the store of N. Johnson, there was a violent explosion of gasoline. The proprietor, Johnson, was severely burned about the face and arms.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Short Items From Various Parts of the Country.

Two new cases of cholera have been reported in Rotterdam.

Indictments were returned against 87 professional gamblers at Chicago.

According to full returns the cotton crop of Texas will fall 25 per cent below that of last year.

The unemployed in Milwaukee had another demonstration, and for a time serious trouble was threatened.

F. O. Lane, prosecuting attorney of Gregg county, Texas, in jail for robbing his father, committed suicide.

In an address at Kissington Prince Bismarck declared himself opposed to the centralization of the imperial power.

In exchange for three Orloff horses from the czar's stables, three of Palo Alto's trotters will be shipped to Russia.

Macon has quarantined against Brunswick, and Waycross is endeavoring to draw the line on both Brunswick and Port Tampa.

At the annual reunion of the Missouri Confederate association at Higginsville, Mo., a new home for Confederate veterans was dedicated.

Thomas Boring, aged 54, was found dead in a car of corn at Bement, Ill. He was loading corn when he took a fit and the corn, pouring in, smothered him to death.

Charles Bonlin, cashier of the local freight offices of the Louisville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads at Covington, Ky., is missing. He is short in his accounts.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Russia, the Turkish government has ordered a five-day quarantine against all vessels arriving at Constantinople from Russian ports.

The city council of Birmingham, Ala., voted to issue paper payable to bearers in denominations from 25 cents up, this paper to be liquidated by the sale of bonds the first of the year.

The Fourth National bank of Louisville, the American National bank of Pueblo, Colo., and the Wapaca county National bank of Wapaca, Wis., have been authorized to resume business.

A reduction of wages of from 7 1/2 to 20 per cent has been announced on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, beginning with the president and including all those whose pay is more than \$50 monthly.

Hardware Merchant Assigns.

CARDINGTON, O., Aug. 25.—P. T. Lowers, a hardware and farm implement merchant has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Day Devoted to the Silver Debate in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A rather amusing scene took place in the senate chamber yesterday on the question as to whether Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) or Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) should have the privilege of addressing the senate. Each had given notice of his intention to speak, but both had been crowded out by the discussion of Mr. Peffer's resolution as to the national banks. The Kansas senator claimed precedence because he had been the first to give the notice; while the Nevada senator insisted that that had nothing to do with the question, and that as he had been already recognized by the chair, he was entitled to the floor.

The vice president took that view of the situation and recognized Mr. Stewart's right. As the latter then offered to yield to Mr. Peffer, the vice president treated that offer as an abandonment of the floor and immediately recognized Mr. Peffer, who thereupon began a three hours' speech on the silver question. He was followed by another Populist senator, Mr. Allen of Nebraska, who spoke for over an hour and a half in support of his amendment proposing to add to the Voorhees bill a proviso for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Peffer's speech was interrupted to allow the regular business to be presented. That was the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the senate had declared Mr. Lee Mantle not entitled to a seat as senator from Montana.

An effort was made by Mr. Mander son to have the vote postponed till Monday, when Mr. Morgan of Alabama (about whose pair there has been some question) will be present. That was resisted, however, by Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.) who gave notice that he would call upon the question at 1 o'clock Friday.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Yesterday was the first day set apart for the discussion of the silver bill under the five minute rule, and the house met at 10 o'clock. Although it was expected there would be from the start a number of short pithy speeches, there was less than 50 members present when the speaker's gavel fell, and but a handful of spectators in the gallery.

A quiet dignified speech by Dingley was the feature of the day, but his poor delivery detracted materially from the able presentation of his case.

Colored Jockey Almost Mobbed.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 25.—Yesterday evening, in the last race at the fair, a negro who drove a horse belonging to Mr. Huffman of Boone county got a blow on the head with a rock that brought him to the earth. Young Arch McGee, who drives Bay Tom, was pushing the negro too close on the homestretch. To foil him the negro tried to balk his horse with his whip, and, failing in this, he began striking McGee vicious blows in the face. Up on leaving the track the negro was set upon by a mob armed with pitchforks, clubs and rocks. He ran toward Hardentown, but was finally overtaken, brought back and jailed.

Nine Tramps Injured.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Aug. 25.—A Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago freight train was wrecked near this city. Nine cars were wrecked totally. In one of the boxcars were nine tramps, all of whom were injured. They had a narrow escape from instant death, as two flatcars were thrown upon the car they were in. The wreck was caused by the train breaking and the rear part crashing into the front part. Travel was delayed about five hours.

Took First Prize.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Aug. 25.—The finest and best cow in all the world is an eastern Indiana product—at least that is what the jury on awards at the world's fair horse and cattle show declares. The first prize in this class has been awarded to Gay Mary, a short-horn, owned and exhibited by J. G. Robbins & Company, breeders, whose stock is known the world over.

Worked the Padlock Racket.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 25.—J. B. Sparrow, a well-known cattle dealer, was victimized out of his cash, \$25, by two slick strangers in Lincoln park, at Chicago, who worked the padlock racket on him. One fellow, named Braun, took pity on Sparrow, and gave him an order on Clerk Holman of the Wellington hotel for \$5, but Braun was not known there.

Outrage the Result of a Feud.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 25.—Six masked men broke into R. S. Rutherford's house near Dolly Varden, and tarred and feathered Rutherford and his wife. There is great excitement. The outrage is the result of a feud between the Whiteridge and Rutherford families.

Base Ball.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 1.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 13; Pittsburg, 7.
At New York—New York, 4; Chicago, 10.
At Boston—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 10; Louisville, 9.

Reward For a Murderer.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 24.—Zeke Smith, who was shot by the negro Duncan, is dying. The negro has not been caught. A reward of \$500 has been offered for his capture.

Elwood Gets It.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 24.—The Rauh locomotive factory, employing 2,500 men, was located here.